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REPORTS DIVISION

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Project: IP-277

SECURITY INFORMATION

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

Office of Research and Reports

Project Initiation Memorandum

18 March 1952

Tot

D/M

From:

D/R

Subject: Sugar Beet Production in the USSR

Statement of Project

Origin:

CSI

Responsible Division:

Responsible Branch:

25X1A

Analyst in Charge:

To determine the sugar beet production in the USSR

for the labest available year.

Scope:

This project will include a study of acreage and yield on an oblast level and an estimate of total production. It will provide a background for an OSI paper on sugar beets and sugar beet diseases in the USSR, and will be incorporated as an appendix to the OSI project.

Draft Due in D/R: 23 April 1952

Due in OSI:

1 May 1952

Form of Draft:

Memorandum (Original and 1 copy, triple-spaced)

Classification:

Secret

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1996 Sugar Boot Acrospo and Production Adjusted to 1951 Boundaries

Republic, ASSR, Kray, and Oblast (1951)		(000 Ha.)	Those 3/	Production 3/ (000 MT.)
USSE	(TOTAL)	1,288.5	104.2	
RSP	(TOTAL)	358.5	97.4	13,430.0
Altay Kray		27.1	76.8	3,491.0
Backir ASSR		0.8	89.3 4	208.1
Woronesh Oblast		75.3	101.0	7.1
Kramodar Kray Kursk Oblast		19.0	114.5	760.5 217.6
Orel Colast		162.8	101.0	1,644.3
Primorskiy Kray		8.2	77.2	63.3
Rymsan' Oblast		4.5	76.9	34.6
Saratov Oblast		4.1		35.5
Tambov Oblast	•	3.7	40.0 5 /	14.8
Tala Oblast		25.8	. 101.0	264.6
Fyansk Oblast		4.9	70.2	34.6
Penza Chlast		5.5	76.7	16.2
Caliningrad Oblast		14.5	62.9 6/	16.2 01.2
KATHIAN SSR	(mym cr.)	2.3	333.9 1/	1.45
Vinnitsa Oblast	(TOTAL)	858.7	102.4	8,793.5
Vore and hoverad Oblact		176.9	99.6	1,761.9
Unepronetrovsk Chlast		2.0	90.6	17,0
Zhitomir Chlast		2.5	99.6	20.4
Kamenets-Fodol'sk Obla	.	39.3	. 99.6	391.4
Riev Chiast	St	87.3	99.6	PA
aikolayev (blast		160.8	99•6	$1,\infty,\widetilde{\delta}$
Odessa blast		1.8	99.6	-,
roltava etlašt		27.6	99.6	27
Khar'kov Ctlast		161.3	9 9•6	1.500
Chernigov Cblast		6 5.2	99.6	
Kirovograd Oblast		27.5	99•6	131.0
Sumy O' last		51.4	'99 .6	
Chemicytsy Oblast		84.0	99.6	7 1/25
Drogobych Oblast		8.9	193.1 2	1/1.5
Stanislav Oblast.		1.6	187.2	\$ 4.
L'vov Oblast		3.6	187.2	
Ternopol' Oblast		2.0	187.2	•
Volyn Oblast		3.9	172.5	en il
howno Oblast		1.2	188.3	2
LDAVIAN SSR	(TOTAL)	6.9	177.5	122.4
THIANIAN SSR	(TOTAL)	13.9	193.1	241)
TVIAN SSE	(TOTAL)	8.5	160.0	1.11
CORDIAN SSR	(TOTAL)	14.2	165.3	
ENTAR SER	(TOTAL)	5. 5	89.0 2/	45 y
LAKE SSE	(TOTAL)	1.0	5 9 .0 .	
Alma-Ata Oblast	(-0110)	14.2	159.0 10	31
Taldy-Furgan Oblast		1.4	159.0	4
East Kazakhstan Oblast		3.8	159.0	ÇI,Î
South Kazakhstan Oblast		0.5	159.0	÷ .
T./1990 C.C.	(TOTAL)	8.5 14.0	159.0	$1 \lesssim 2$
•	, 	TH OO	1 59 .0	2.00

Attack as sheets for footnotes

were taken from <u>Posevinye Ploshchadi SSSR v 1938 g.</u> (Som Acreage of the USSk in 1938),
hosows: Gosplanisdat, 1939. For territory acquired since 1938 sugar beet acreages were
taken from data prepared by OFAR, US Department of Agriculture from official publications
of the courses losing territory to the USSE (Germany, Poland, Rumania, Latvia,
Czechoslovakia, and Lithmania). Acreage data for 1938 are the latest reliable figures
to be published by the USSE and with few minor exceptions are considered to be
sufficiently representative of the present-day distribution of sugar beet production.
in the USSE as to warrant their use in this project.

Yield fimires for most of the area within the 1938 boundaries of the USER are

1928-32 averages which are considered to be the latest accurate published figures.

host of the later figures are distorted by the "hiological yield" concept of reporting production. In certain cases, as indicated by footnotes, other years were used where the 1928-32 figures were not available. All yield data, except that for territory contained the 1938 boundaries of the USSE, are from Sel'skoye Khozyaystvo SSSE, Yezherograph, 1935 (Agriculture of the USSE, Yearbook, 1935), Moscows "Sel'skhozgiz", 1936. Yield data for newly acquired areas are from official data of the countries concerned. The yield data for this earlier period were adjusted to 1938 boundaries through the use of maps of the same scale.

Production figures were derived from the acreage and yield data in most cases. After determining the production of sugar beets according to 1936 boundaries, adjustments were made to agree with 1951 boundaries. In order to accomplish this, maps for the 1937-41 period and for 1951, at the same scale, were used to defining locations of boundary shifts. Acreage shifts from one oblast to another were determined by the use of administrative-territorial handbooks there possible.

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- pproved For Release 1999/09/27 : CIA-RDP79T01049 000600050001-6
- W. The two-year average (1933-34) was used in the charme of a 1928-32 average yield figure.
- 5/ An average of the Former Lower Volga Kray yield figure for 193) and the Saratov Kray yield figure for 193h was used in the absence of other data. The two figures used cover the same area as present-day Saratov Oblast.
- 6/ The Former Middle Volga Kray two-year average yield for 1933-3h was applied to
 82 percent of Pensa's sugar beet acreage and the Former Central Chernosen Region 1928-32
 average yield was applied to the remainder (18 percent).
- [] Kaliningrad (formerly northern East Prussia) shows an exceedingly high yield as compared to prevar USSR. Compared to Germany proper and adjacent Poland, however, this figure is not surprising. The great disparity between this yield figure and that of the USSR in general is due mainly to the highly intensified use of fertilizers by the Germans and in part to more favorable climatic conditions in the spring. However, under Soviet conditions, with less intensive agricultural practices and fertilization, the yield in this area has undoubtedly decreased appreciably.
- By In pre-World War II Poland and Rumania there was a more liberal use of fertilizers in smgar beet cultivation, which is reflected in yields much higher than those in adjacent pressar Soviet areas.
- 2/ A two-year (1933-34) average yield for Transcaucasia was used in the absence of a 1928-32 figure.
- 10/ The relatively high yield figure for Central Asia is the result of irrigation practices in sugar best cultivation.

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1038 Sugar Beet Acreage and Production Adjusted to 1951 Boundaries

Hepublic, ASSR, Kray, and Oblast (1951)		Acreage 1/	Yield (c/He)	Production 3 (000 ET.)
west of	(TOTAL)	1,288.5	, 104.2	13,430.0
USSR	(TOTAL)	358.5	97•4	3, 191-6
esp s	(10102)	27.1	76.8	20 ⁸ .1
Altay Kray		0.8	89.3 4	7.1
Bashkir ASSR		75.3	101.0	760.5
Voronezh Colest		19.0	11h•5	217.6
Krasnodar Kray		162.8	101.0	1,644.3
Aursk Oblast		8.2	77.2	63.3
Orel Oblast		4.5	76.9	الإمادي
Primorskiy Kray		4.1	86.6 - /	35.5
'drazan' Oblast		3.7	10.0 5/	14.8
Saratov Oblast		25.8	101.0	27(Jat)
Tenhov Oblast	,	4.9	70.2	34.0
Tula Oblast	•	5.5	16.7 41	80.42
Bryansk Oblast		14.5	62.9 6	21.2
Penza Chlast	. •	2.3	333.9 V	76.5
Kaliningrad Oblast	(TOTAL)	858.7	102.4	8,703.5
OKRAINIAN SSR	(10172)	176.9	9 9.6	1,752
Vinnitsa Oblast		2.0	99.6	Ai en
Voroshilovgrad Oblast	•	2.5	99.6	l'ite
Dnepropetrovsk Ohlast	•	39.3	99.6	राज है करत
Zhitomir Oblast		87.3	, 99.6	₩. •
Kamenets-Fodol sk Obl	Last	160.8	99.6	1, ~
Kiev Chlast'		1.8	99.6	· · ·
Nikolayev Cblast		27.6	99.6	27
Odessa Oblast		101.3	99.6	1
Poltava Oblast	•	68.2	∙ 99•6	
Khar'kov Oblast		27.5	99.6	
Chernigov Oblast		51.4	99.6	1
Kirovograd Oblast		84.0	94.6 81	1.7
Suny Colast		8.9	193.1 岁	1112
Chernovtsy Oblast		1.6	187.2	.* *
Drogotyen Oblast		3.6	187.2	•
Stanislav Oblast		2.0	187.2	4
L'vov Oblast		3.9	172.5	* 35
Ternopol' Oblast	•	1.2	188.3	2 ' -
Volyn Oblast		6.9	177.5	*
Rovno Oblast	(TOTAL)	13.9	193.1	, r.,
MOLDAVIAN SSR	(TOTAL)	كُوْةُ	160.0	110
LITHUANIAN SSR	TOTAL	14.2	165.3	2.44 ·
LATVIAN SSR	(TOTAL)	3.5	89.0 2/	
GEORGIAN SSR	TOTAL	1.0	89.0	,
ARMENTAN SSR	TOTAL	14.2	159.0 10/	, · f
KAZAKH SSR	1	1.4	159.0	
Alma-Ata Oblast	F = 1	3.8	159.0	0
Taldy Yurgan Oblast	a et	0.5	159.0	•
Kast Kazakhatan Obli South Kazakhatan Ob	leet.	8.5	159.0	÷ 1
SCHEEL KASAKIISTAI UU		14.0	159.0	

See attached sheets for footnotes.

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Were taken from Posewnye Ploshchadi SSR v 1978 g. (Som Acreege of the USER in 1938),
Moscown Gosplanisdat, 1939. For territory acquired since 1938 super-best acreages were
taken from data prepared by GFAR, US Department of Agriculture from official publications
of the countries losing territory to the USER (Germany, Poland, Rumania, Latvia,
Csecheslovakia, and Lithmania). Acreage data for 1936 are the latest reliable figures
to be published by the USER and with few minor exceptions are considered to be
sufficiently representative of the present-day distribution of sugar best production
in the USER as to warrant their use in this project.

2/ Tield figures for most of the area within the 1938 boundaries of the USSR are
1928-32 averages which are considered to be the latest accurate published figures.

Nost of the later figures are distorted by the "hiplogical yield" concept of reportin

production. In certain cases, as indicated by footnotes, other years were used after
the 1928-32 figures were not available. All yield data, except that for territory

outside the 1938 boundaries of the USSR, are from Sall skeye Khosyaystvo SSSE, Yezharo seed

1935 (Apriculture of the USSR, Yearbook, 1935), Noscow: "Sellkhosgiz", 1936. Yield

data for newly acquired areas are from official data of the countries concerned. The

yield data for this earlier period were adjusted to 1938 boundaries through the use
of maps of the same scale.

Production figures were derived from the acreage and yield data in most cases. After determining the production of sugar bests according to 1936 boundaries, adjustments were made to agree with 1951 boundaries. In order to accomplish this, maps for the 1937-41 period and for 1951, at the sine scale, were used to determine locations of boundary shifts. Acreage shifts from one chlast to marking more determined by the use of administrative-territorial bandbooks where possible.

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- h/ The two-year average (1933-34) was used in the absence of a 1928-32 average yield figure.
- An average of the Former Lower Volga Kray yield figure for 1933 and the Saratov bray yield figure for 193h was used in the absence of other data. The two figures used cover the same area as present-day Saratov Oblast.
- The corner middle Volga Kray two-year average yield for 1933-3h was applied to 2 percent of Penza's supar beet acreage and the Former Central Chernozen herion 1:28-32 average yield was applied to the remainder (18 percent).
- Compared to prewar USSE. Compared to Germany proper and adjacent Poland, however, this feature is not somewhat. The great disparity between this yield figure and that of the USSE in general is due mainly to the highly intensified use of fertilizers by the Germans and in part to more favorable climatic conditions in the spring. However, under Loviet conditions, with less intensive agricultural practices and fertilization, the yield in this area has undoubtedly decreased appreciably.
- 8/ In pre-World war II Poland and Rumania there was a more liberal use of fertilizer.
 in sugar beet cultivation which is reflected in yields much higher than those in adjacent prewar Soviet areas.
- 2/ & two-year (1933-34) average yield for Transcaucasia was used in the absence of a 1925-32 figure.
- 10/ The relatively high yield figure for Central Asia is the result of irrigation practices in sugar best cultivation.